

SUC

On out account has Jove,
Inulgent, to all lands some succulent plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst. *Philips.*
To Succu'mb. *v. n.* [*succumbere*, Latin; *sucomber*, French.]
To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except
among the Scotch.
To their wills we must succumb,
Quicunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. *Hudibras.*
Succu'ssation. *n. f.* [*succussio*, Latin.] A trot.
They move two legs of one side together, which is totulation or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is succussion or trotting. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
They rode, but authors do not say
Whether totulation or succussion. *Butler.*
Succu'ssion. *n. f.* [*succussio*, Latin.]
1. The act of shaking.
When any of that ribble species were brought to the doctor,
and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all
the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous succussion of the
whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Mast. Scrib.*
2. [In physics.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is pro-
duced by strong stimuli, like sternutories, friction, and the
like, which are commonly used in apoplectic affections.
Such. *pronoun.* [*sulleis*, Gothic; *suck*, Dutch; *ypile*, Saxon.]
1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing
to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, such a power
as a king's; such a gift as a kingdom.
'Tis such another fitchew! marry, a perfume'd one. *Shakesp.*
Can we find such a one as this, in whom the spirit of God
is? *Gen. xli. 38.*
The works of the flesh are manifest, such are drunkenness,
revelings, and such like. *Gal. v. 21.*
You will not make this a general rule to debar such from
preaching of the Gospel as have thro' infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*
Such another idol was Manah, worshipp'd between Mecca
and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillington.*
Such precepts as tend to make men good, singly considered,
may be distributed into such as enjoin piety towards God, or
such as require the good government of ourselves. *Tillotson.*
If my long be such,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive listen. *Dryden.*
Such are the cold Riphean race, and such
The savage Scythian. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature,
to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man:
such an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the
representative of his Maker. *Addison.*
You love a verse, take such as I can fend. *Pope.*
2. The same that. With *as*.
This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at such time as
Barbarossa, with Solymán's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knoll.*
3. Comprehended under the term premised.
That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'st such, owe to thyself. *Milton.*
To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and
punished it as such, when, without any antecedent sin, he
withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for
him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the
Divine Nature. *South.*
No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been such. *Dryden.*
4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.
I saw him yesterday
With such and such. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums, as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
I have appointed my servants to such and such place. *1 Sam.*
Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in rush'd one, and tells him such a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*
Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three
thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left
at such a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarend.*
The same sovereign authority may enact a law, command-
ing such or such an action to-day, and a quite contrary law for-
bidding the same to-morrow. *South's Sermons.*
Those artists who propose only the imitation of such or such
a particular person, without election of those ideas before-
mentioned, have often been reproached for that omission.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.
To Suck. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *suge*, *suctum*, Latin; *succer*,
French.]
1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
2. To draw in with the mouth.
The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and suck it out.
Ezek. xxiii. 34.

SUC

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, sucking in each other's latest breath,
We may transmute our souls. *Dryden.*
Still the drew
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and suck'd the dew. *Dryden.*
Transfix'd as o'er Cassalia's streams he hung,
He suck'd new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope's Statius.*
3. To draw the teat of a female.
Desire, the more he suck'd, more fought the breast,
Like dropful folk still drink to be a-thirst. *Sidney.*
A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if
you can get them once to suck her so long that her milk may
go through them. *Locke.*
Did a child suck every day a new nurse, it would be no
more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than
at sixty. *Locke.*
4. To draw with the milk.
I by valiantness was mine, thou suck'dst it from me;
But own thy pride thyself. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
5. To empty by sucking.
A fox lay with whole swarms of flies sucking and galling of
him. *L'Estrange.*
Hees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to suck the balmy feed. *Dryden.*
6. To draw or drain.
I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weazel suck
eggs. *Shakespeare.*
Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Sens into seas thrown, we suck in again. *Dante.*
A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half
an hour; but because it sucks up nothing as the earth doth,
take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Barlet.*
Old ocean, suck'd through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*
To Suck. *v. n.*
1. To draw by rarefying the air.
Continual repairs, the least defects in sucking pumps are con-
stantly requiring. *Mortimer's Hydrobary.*
2. To draw the breast.
Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and suck at
them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that
nourishment ever offer to suck. *Ray on the Creation.*
I would
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breasts that
I should suck? *Joh. iii. 12.*
A nursing father beareth with the sucking child. *Numb. xi.*
3. To draw; imbibe.
The crown had sucked too hard, and now being full, was
like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
All the under passions,
As waters are by whirl-pools suck'd and drawn,
Were quite devoured in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*
Suck. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of sucking.
I hoped, from the descent of the quick-silver in the tubes,
upon the first suck, that I should be able to give a nearer
guess at the proportion of force betwixt the preluce of the air
and the gravity of quick-silver. *Boyle.*
2. Milk given by females.
They draw with their suet the disposition of their udders.
Spenser.
I have given suck and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakespeare.*
Those first unpolish'd matrons
Gave suck to infants of giantlike mold. *Dryden.*
It would be inconvenient for birds to give suck. *Rea.*
Sucker. *n. f.* [*succer*, French; from *suck*.]
1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embolus of a pump.
Oil must be poured into the cylinder that the sucker may
flip up and down in it more smoothly. *Bacon.*
The ascent of waters is by suckers or forcees, or something
equivalent thereunto. *Hilkin's Delectum.*
3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn
up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon
its edges, holds it down to the stone.
One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called
suckers, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soak-
ed in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up
from the ground. *Grew's Microscop.*
4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.
Mariners are ply the pump,
So they, but cheerful, misad'gu'd, still move. *Philips.*
The draining sucker.
5. A young twig shooting from the stock. This word was pro-
bably originally *suckler*, [*suctus*, Latin].
The cutting away of suckers at the root and body, doth
make trees grow high. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUD

Out of this old root a sucker may spring, that with a little
faghter and good seasons, may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*
Sucker. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A sweet meat.
Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whole suckers are moist alchemy;
The still of his refining mold,
Mintuz the garden into gold. *Cressland.*
SUCKENOTTLE. *n. f.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to
children supplies the want of a pap.
He that will say, children join these general abstract specu-
lations with their sucking-bottles, has more zeal for his opinion,
but less sincerity. *Locke.*
To Suckle. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.
The breast of Hecuba,
When the did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakespeare.*
She nurses me up and suckle me. *L'Estrange.*
Two thriving calves the suckles twice a-day. *Dryden.*
The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history
of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and suckled
by a wolf. *Addison in Italy.*
SUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the
pap.
I provide a suckling,
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*
Young animals participate of the nature of their tender
aliment, as sucklings of milk. *Arbuthnot on Animals.*
SUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *suck* and *suckin*, Fr.] The act of sucking.
Sounds exterior and interior may be made by suckling, as
by emission of the breath. *Bacon.*
Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in dia-
meter, yet the weight kept up by suckling, or supported by the
air, and what was cast out of it weigh'd about ten pounds. *Boyle.*
Cornelius regulated the suction of his child. *Arbuthnot.*
SUDATION. *n. f.* [*sudor*, Latin.] A sweat.
SUDATORY. *n. f.* [*sudor*, Latin.] Hot house; sweating bath.
SUDOR. *n. f.* [*sudor*, French; *suden*, Saxon.]
1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the
common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.
We have not yet set down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too sudden. *Shakespeare.*
There was never any thing so sudden but Caesar's tirafon-
ical brag, of I came, saw and overcame. *Shakespeare.*
Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*
2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.
I grant him
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shakespeare.*
SUDEN. *n. f.*
1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprize. Not in use.
Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at
sudden and surprisals, rather than pamper them. *Hutton.*
2. On or of a sudden, or upon a sudden. Sooner than was ex-
pected; without the natural or commonly accustomed prepara-
tives.
Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who up the Jaden
Clapt to their gates. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost?
They keep their patients so warm as almost to stiffl them,
and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Eaker.*
When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude
and fussy of a sudden, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*
SUDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden*.] In an unexpected manner;
without preparation; hastily.
You shall find three of your Argosies
Are richly come to harbour suddenly. *Shakespeare.*
If thou can't accuse,
Do it without invention suddenly. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
If elision of the air made the found, the touch of the ball or
string could not extinguish so suddenly that motion. *Lacon.*
To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*
She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did suddenly enfold,
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*
SUDENNESS. *n. f.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; un-
expected preference; manner of coming or happening unex-
pectedly.
All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that unwary sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Fairy Queen.*
He speedily run forward, counting his suddenness his most
advantage that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*
The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once
breaking bounds, overwhelms a country with that suddenness and
violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*
SUDORIFICK. [*sudor* and *fic*, Fr. *sudor* and *fic*, Latin.] Pro-
voking or causing sweat.
Physicians may do well when they provoke sweat in bed by
bubbles with a decoction of sudorifick herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

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Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by sudorifick or
watery evaporations brings it into a morbid state. *Arbuthnot.*
SUDORIFICK. *n. f.* A medicine promoting sweat.
As to sudorificks, consider that the liquid which goes off by
sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*
SUDOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Consisting of sweat.
Beside the strigments and sudorous adhesions from mens
hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
SUDS. *n. f.* [from *sudor*, to seeth; whence *sudsen*, Saxon.]
1. A lixivium of soap and water.
2. To be in the Suds. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.
To SUE. *v. a.* [*suare*, French.]
1. To prosecute by law.
If any sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him
have thy cloke also. *Mat. v. 40.*
2. To gain by legal procedure.
Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die
for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding
with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and suing
out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*
To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.
Full little knowest thou that halt not try'd,
What hell it is in suing long to bide. *Shubert's Tale.*
If me thou deign to serve and sue,
At thy command to all these mountains be. *Spenser.*
When maidens sue,
Men give like gods. *Shakespeare.*
We were not born to sue but command. *Shakespeare.*
Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Eu-
phrates, suing unto him for peace. *Knolles.*
For this, this only favour let me sue,
Refuse it not; but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Despite not then, that in our hands bear we
These holy boughs, and sue with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*
'Twill never be too late,
To sue for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison's Cato.*
The fair Egyptian
Court'd with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now fast'ning suet, and threatening now did rave. *Blackin.*
By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue
For counsel and redress, he sues to you. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SUET. *n. f.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to Skinner.]
A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.
The steatoma being suet, yields not to scaroticks. *Wifem.*
SUTRY. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.
If the matter forming a wen, resembles fat or a suety sub-
stance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp's Surgery.*
To SUFFER. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Latin; *suffrir*, French.]
1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.
A man of great wrath shall suffer punishment. *Prov. xix.*
A woman suffered many things of physicians, and spent all
she had. *Mark v. 26.*
Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and suffering death. *Milton.*
2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.
Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to suffer and support our pains. *Milton.*
3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.
He wonder'd that your Lordship
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home. *Shakespeare.*
Oft have I seen a hot overweening cur,
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being suet, with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakespeare's care.*
My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakespeare.*
Rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him. *Lev.*
I suffer them to enter and possess.
He that will suffer himself to be informed by observation,
will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a
new born child. *Locke.*
4. To pass through; to be affected by.
The air now must suffer change. *Milton.*
To SUFFER. *v. n.*
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.
My breast I arm to overcome by suffering. *Milton.*
Prudence and good breeding are in all situations necessary;
and most young men suffer in the want of them. *Locke.*
2. To undergo punishment.
The father was first condemned to suffer upon a day ap-
pointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*
He thus
Was forc'd to suffer for himself and us!
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*
3. To be injured.
Publick business suffers by private infirmities, and king-
doms fall into weaknes by the diseases or decays of those that
manage them. *Temple.*
SUFFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be
endured.